

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

...OF THE...

LOUISIANA DIVISION

*United Sons of Confederate
Veterans*



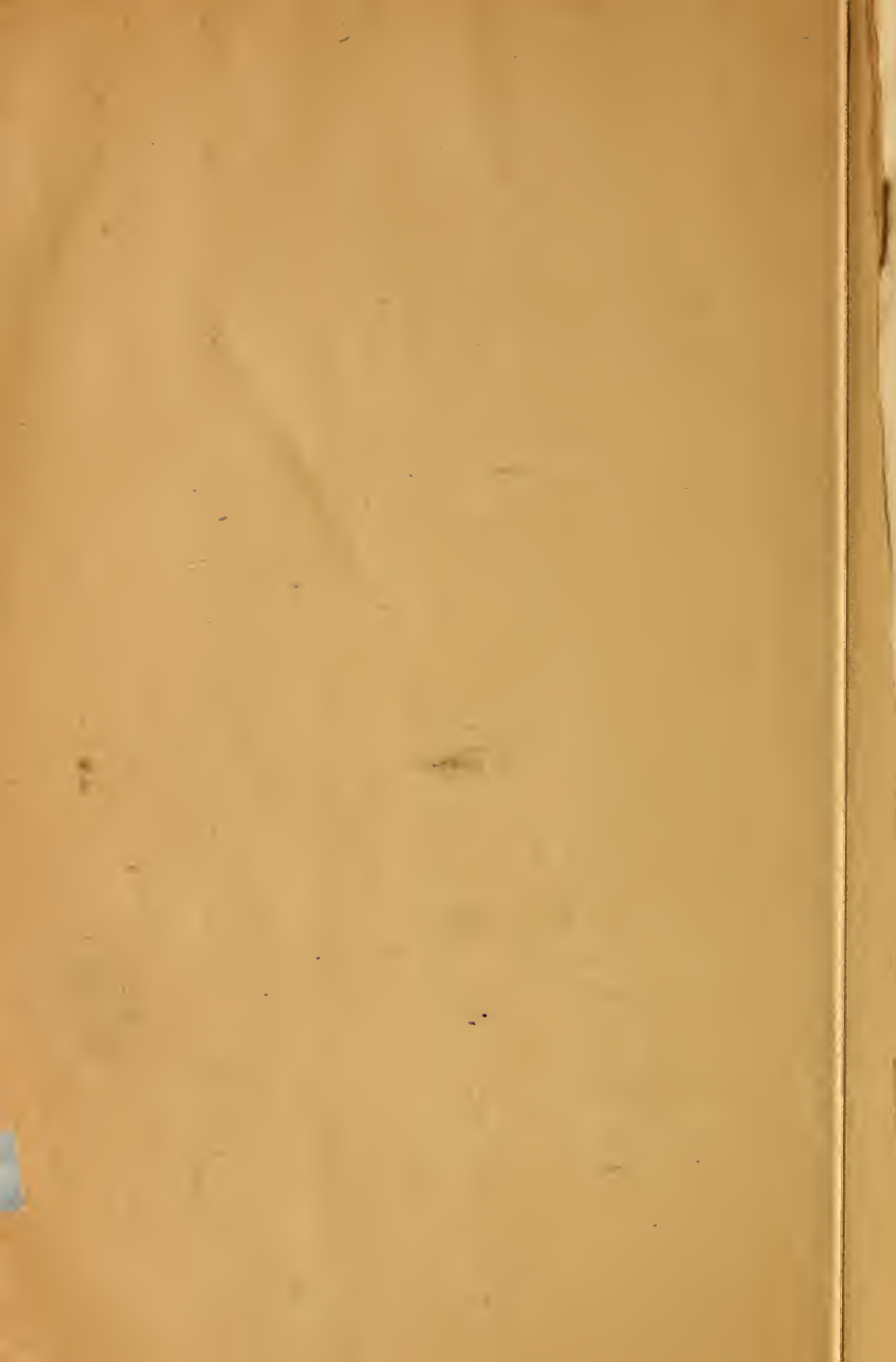
...HELD AT...

SHREVEPORT, LA., ELK HALL

OCTOBER 8, 1907

J. G. HAUSER, "THE LEGAL PRINTER,"
620-622 Poydras Street,
NEW ORLEANS.





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PROCEEDINGS.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 8, 1907.

The Louisiana Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, held their Ninth Annual Convention in Elks' Hall, Shreveport, La., this date, being called to order by W. R. Hirsch, Adjutant Fifth Brigade, who introduced Commander Ralston F. Green in a few chosen words, and turned the convention over to him.

On behalf of the City of Shreveport, Mr. Ruffin G. Pleasants extended a hearty welcome to the Sons and their guests.

This was responded to in a splendid speech by Edmund Maurin, of Donaldsonville.

Commander Green appointed, as a Credential Committee, E. A. Fowler, of Camp Beauregard; W. R. Hirsch, of Camp Kirby Smith, and Jos. Renwick, of Camp Jno. McEnery; and, while waiting for the Committee to report, Mr. J. P. Renwick, of Monroe, delivered an address on the women's monument, which was received and listened to with evident interest.

General A. B. Booth, of New Orleans, then delivered a magnificent address on monuments in general, which also met with hearty approval.

At this point the Credential Committee announced its readiness to report, which follows:

"We, the Credential Committee appointed by the Commander, Louisiana Division, U. S. C. V., beg leave to report the following camps entitled to representation as follows—viz.:

"Camp Beauregard No. 130, thirty-eight votes; Camp Hy. Gray No. 27, three votes; Camp Kirby Smith No. 11, two votes; Camp Victor St. Martin No. 126, two votes; Camp John McEnery No. 426, five votes.

“Ex officio members present:

“R. F. Green, Commander, one vote; Edmund Maurin, Commander Second Brigade, one vote; R. G. Pleasants, Commander Fifth Brigade, one vote; W. R. Hirsch, Adjutant Fifth Brigade, one vote; W. O. Hart, Chairman History Committee, one vote.

“EDWARD A. FOWLER, Chairman.

“W. R. HIRSCH.

“J. RENWICK.”

The report of the Committee was read, and, on motion to that effect, duly seconded, was adopted.

The convention was then invited to attend a reception to sponsors and maids at the Columbia Club at 9 p. m., after accepting which it adjourned until 10 a. m., October 9th.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 9, 1907.

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 a. m., with Commander R. F. Green in the chair, and the regular order of business was taken up.

Comrade Hart moved that the minutes of the Eighth Annual Convention be adopted as printed and distributed, which was duly seconded and passed.

Communications from Commander-in-Chief J. W. Apperson and Dr. Geo. H. Tichenor, of Camp No. 9, U. C. V., were read, received and ordered spread on the minutes.

“OCTOBER 7, 1907.

“MR. RALSTON F. GREEN,

“Care Confederate Reunion Headquarters, Shreveport, La.:

“DEAR COMRADE—At the last moment I find it is impossible to be with you during your reunion. This I regret very much, indeed. I trust that you will explain to all of the Com-

rades that I regret this unfortunate fact of my not being able to be with you. I hope, however, that you will have a magnificent reunion.

“With kindest regards to all comrades, I am,

“Yours very truly,

“J. W. APPERSON.”

“NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 12, 1907.

“RALSTON F. GREEN,

“*Commander La. Div., U. S. C. V.:*

“In the year 1896 Camp No. 9, U. C. V., passed resolutions to erect a monument to the memory of the women of our Southland in commemoration of their noble deeds and sacrifices from 1861 to 1865 to the Southern cause. The resolutions of Camp No. 9 were submitted to our Louisiana Division, in convention assembled, and indorsed with enthusiasm. The monument to be one national in character, Dr. G. H. Tichenor, president of Camp No. 9, was instructed to present the resolutions to our reunion convention held in Richmond, Va., in 1897. When the resolution was presented the Rebel yell was once more heard with a will, and our beloved Commander, Gen. J. B. Gordon, arose and said: ‘Comrades, this is one resolution that will not be neglected.’ Gen. Gordon had appointed Dr. Tichenor as chairman and one-half of the committee, when Gen. Evans rushed up to Gen. Gordon and implored him not to appoint the committee now. If he did, President Davis and the Battle Abbey monuments would require years to complete. The result was that the committee was not appointed until the money was in sight for the Battle Abbey and President Davis monuments. For eight years the Women’s Monument Committee was *non est*. Gen. Irwin Walker has mentioned so often in his speeches that the Veterans did nothing, and had remained indifferent to the Women’s Monument, until it was placed in the hands of the Sons. For eight years the Veterans waited patiently for Gen. Gordon to issue an official order appointing the Southern Women’s Monument Committee. In the meantime Dr. Tichenor

was not idle. He formulated plans to get the press of the Southern States to co-operate in the grand undertaking. Many of the leading papers sent me letters offering their columns for subscriptions. With these letters in my hands, I attended the Dallas Reunion, and made an address to the convention, securing the passage of resolutions giving to the press the authority to collect money for the monument. The reading of these letters occasioned manifest gratitude on the part of the convention. My plans outlined for securing the money were that, if each Southern paper collected twenty-five dollars, it would give us \$250,000; if they collected fifty dollars, it would give us \$500,000. Finally, when I returned from the Dallas Convention, I held a consultation with the editors of the New Orleans press, and it was decided that I should prepare an address to be delivered to the U. D. C., when in convention assembled in New Orleans in the year 1903, for the purpose of securing the approval of the U. D. C. to the plans adopted by the Monument Committee. The address delivered was approved before the delivery by the different leading papers of the city as being what they wanted—to give them a leader for opening their columns for the grandest memorial ever conceived by any people or nation. To our great surprise, the U. D. C. Convention did not approve the plans, but placed themselves on record as opposed to a monument to the women of the South. Upon this action being taken by the U. D. C. Convention, the press declined to antagonize the women of the South by asking contributions. My plans were defeated and a grand monument lost by the action of the U. D. C. Convention in 1903.

“Realizing how impossible it would be to raise sufficient money without the aid of the press, I decided to make my report to the Nashville Reunion and tender my unconditional resignation as Chairman of the Committee. At that convention Gen. Walker presented resolutions transferring the monument work into the keeping of the U. S. C. V., which, being adopted, a joint committee from the Sons and Veterans, of which Gen. Irwin Walker was made chairman and manager, was appointed.

“In an address to our convention in Richmond, opposing the plans said to have been adopted by Gen. Walker’s committee—namely, to make a mold that could be utilized for the turn-

ing out of monuments by the dozen, claiming that each State wanted a monument, and would contribute large sums of money for them—I urge that it was a departure from the original plan, and would be an insult to our noble women to turn out paper-weights, calling them monuments to the noble women of the South. If we cannot have a grand monument, national in character, one that would be an honor to our noble women and to the men who wore the gray, we want none.

“G. H. TICHENOR,
“*Ex-Chairman S. W. M. Committee.*”

A communication from the Monument Committee of Plaquemine Chapter No. 739, U. D. C., was read, received and ordered spread on the minutes.

“DEAR SIR—As we have labored and accumulated several hundred dollars towards the monument we contemplate erecting on the courthouse square in the Town of Plaquemine, we, the Committee appointed by said Chapter, would appreciate beyond words any contribution you may desire to give towards said fund.

“In a great many parishes throughout this grand State of Louisiana we find handsome shafts of marble in honor of the brave soldiers who for four long years fought for the cause they thought best and right.

“Iberville sent forth a great number of her brave and loyal sons, whose daring deeds have gone into history. As a fitting tribute to their memory we, the Daughters of the Confederacy, are undertaking this noble work, and would heartily thank you for any assistance you may see fit to render.

“Yours respectfully,

“MISS BELLE KAHN, chairman;

“MISS MAY SCHARFF,

MRS. C. E. LAUVE,

“MRS. L. E. WOODS,

“MRS. D. H. WALSH,

“*Monument Committee.*”

Comrade Fowler, of Camp Beauregard, asked for the suspension of the rules, which was granted.

Comrade Fowler moved that the sum of ten dollars be sent to Plaquemine Chapter No. 739, U. D. C., for the purpose of assisting in the work of erecting the monument mentioned in the foregoing communication. Duly seconded and passed.

Communications from the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association and Historian General Thos. M. Owen were read, received and ordered spread on the minutes:

“NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 6, 1907.

“To the Louisiana Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, Shreveport, La.:

“The Jefferson Davis Memorial Association of New Orleans sends greetings, and wishes you a pleasant reunion and a successful convention.

“The men and women of the Confederacy are fast passing away, so it behooves us, while there is time, to be up and doing; and let our cry be ,O Lord of Hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget!’

“We owe a duty to ourselves and to every man who wore the gray. We must see that a truthful history of the war between the States be placed in our schools, and that our children be taught to cherish and preserve the memories of the cause for which their fathers and relatives suffered and died.

“On many battlefields thousands of your brave comrades in arms lie in unmarked graves—

“ ‘Who they were, none knew;

“ ‘What they were, all knew.’

“Let us not rest content while these hallowed places are neglected. It is our duty to petition our Legislature to appropriate a suitable amount for this purpose, and to persevere in the effort until our object is accomplished.

“Another and equally sacred duty is that we owe to the memory of our first and only President, Jefferson Davis. Let us not forget his sufferings in the gloom of defeat, the tortures of a long and cruel imprisonment to which he was subjected,

and the heroic fortitude with which he accepted his trial and trials—all this for us, his people.

“Amemorial should be erected in every Southern State to Jefferson Davis which will stand for all ages as a testimonial of our love and devotion to the cause he represented, and to his exalted character as patriot, statesman and Christian gentleman.

“The Jefferson Davis Memorial Association of New Orleans has started a fund for the erection of a Jefferson Davis monument in the City of New Orleans, the great metropolis of the South, and we appeal most earnestly to each and every Camp of this Division to contribute the sum of ten dollars or more to this fund; and, furthermore, we ask that the Sons of Veterans co-operate with us, and that Commanders of Camps appoint a finance committee from each Camp to solicit and collect contributions throughout the State for the Jefferson Davis monument.

“The completion of this monument must not be delayed. We must organize our efforts and push the work so that the men and women of the Confederacy may feel the satisfaction that comes from duty well performed. A member of the Association (Mrs. Alden McLellan) is present at your convention, and will be pleased to give further particulars and to receive subscriptions.

“The corner-stone of the Jefferson Davis monument will be laid in the City of New Orleans on June 3, 1908, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, and the Association hereby extends a cordial invitation to the Louisiana Division to be present on that grand occasion.

“Trusting that we may receive the hearty support of this convention, I beg to subscribe myself,

“Yours very fraternally,

“MRS. W. J. BEHAN,

“*President.*”

“MONTGOMERY, ALA., October 5, 1907.

“To Hon. Ralston F. Green and Members of the Louisiana Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans:

“COMRADES—As Historian General of the Confederation, I am asked to officially give you my views on the subject of State aid in behalf of history work and enterprise. This I very gladly do in a brief way.

“For a long time the civilized states of the world have recognized the obligations which they owe to the preservation of the materials for their past history. It would seem of no use, perhaps, to trace the growth of this principle from its small beginning in the Old World. It is sufficient now to call to your attention its almost universal recognition, and to the further fact that thousands of dollars annually are voted by legislative bodies in support of historical work in some one form or another.

“In the United States, until very recently, the usual form of such appropriations was in the nature of grants to State historical societies or other historical associations, or as subsidies to individuals for specific researches or historical work. In your State, as I am informed, financial aid, in a limited way, was granted by your Legislature to the late Charles Gayarrè, one of the most distinguished of our Southern historians.

“As a part of this movement in support of history work, there has in recent years been developed an enlarged appreciation of the value and importance of the manuscript official records, not only of the Federal Government, but also of our State, county (or parish) and municipal governments, such records being technically known as archives. With the recognition of the duty of the State to preserve and make available its historical materials came also to be recognized the greater duty of better care of public archives than had been shown in the past. As thoughtful men discussed the problems connected with how best to meet these obligations or duties, many divergent opinions were advanced as the best method. In 1901, after a short campaign of three years, in which the writer had the honor of leading, the Legislature of Alabama passed an act creating the State Department of Archives and History. The reasons underlying this legislation were avowedly the attempt to settle

in the best possible way the problems just referred to—namely, how to meet the obligations or duties which the State owes to its archives and history. The theory on which the form of this new phase of State institutional activity proceeded was that the duties in respect to these should be met in precisely the same way as similar duties were met—that, is, by the creation of a state office, a department, a commission or a board. It was simply the application of an old principle, a principle as old as government itself, to a new situation. It is not necessary to go further into the reasons for, or theory of, this legislation.

“As soon as the workings of the new department became known to historical and political students there was a unanimous recognition of its wisdom, and within the last six years more than twelve States have undertaken similar legislation. In Mississippi and West Virginia departments having the same title have been established, while in South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Iowa there has been an application of some one or more features of the Alabama law.

“At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in December, 1904, at Chicago, with several hundred of the leading historians and students of the country in attendance, a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring it to be the opinion of the Association that the Alabama plan of administering the duty which the State owes its archives and history was the best that had yet been devised. From all parts of the country have come to the writer, who has occupied the position of Director, the executive officer of the Department, from its institution, the most flattering opinions as to the wisdom of the plan. After six years of trial in Alabama, the Department has grown until it now receives several thousand dollars annually for its support; its duties have been enlarged, and it is more and more growing in popular favor.

“The duties of the Department are thus set forth in Section 1 of the Act of February 27, 1901:

““The objects and purpose of the said Department are the care and custody of official archives; the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory in-

cluded therein, from the earliest times; the completion and publication of the State's official records and other historical materials; the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State; the encouragement of historical work and research,' etc.

"In anticipation of one possible objection which may be urged to the establishment of such a department, it is to be stated that it is not intended to supersede existing agencies for historical work, but, on the contrary, such a department will have a distinctive influence in arousing greater interest, not only on the subject of history itself, but in the preservation of historical materials; and, if properly administered, its influence will be most wholesome in organizing and preserving the State manuscript official archives, as well as in the encouragement of the better keeping of current records. As the State Department of Education, the State Department of Agriculture and Industries, the State Board of Health, and other official agencies of government, tend to the betterment of life and society, so the State Department of Archives and History will tend to stimulate and arouse a patriotic and public spirit, and will tend to develop higher standards of citizenship and character.

"I have submitted, separately, copies of the Alabama law, together with several of the publications of the Department, through the aid of which a proper bill can be drawn. Your Division, in annual session, could not do better than to discuss this subject at length, and a resolution should be adopted, pledging the United Sons of Confederate Veterans of Louisiana to support the passage of the measure through your Legislature.

"I have said nothing specifically on the subject of the history of the period of the War of Secession in the foregoing. Obviously, no institution can long endure which is not based broadly upon the consideration of an entire group of duties and obligations. The department plan referred to commits the State to the care not only of its history in its entirety, but also of all its parts. Therefore, one of the very first duties of the Department would be attention to that period of our history which so vitally concerns every descendant of a Confederate soldier.

"I cannot conceal the very deep interest I have in your work. I wish for you in your reunion convention a season of great enjoyment. With expressions of regard and 'love for the brethren,'

"Faithfully,

"THOMAS M. OWEN,

"*Historian-General, U. S. C. V.*"

The report of the Commander was read, received, and, on motion of Comrade Hart, was ordered spread on the minutes and the recommendations carried out as far as possible. Duly seconded and carried.

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 30, 1907.

"*To the Louisiana Division, U. S. C. V., in Ninth Annual Convention:*

"COMRADES—I beg to hand you herewith my report, in accordance with our Constitution, for the term just ended.

"STAFF.

"At the Eighth Annual Convention I was given the power of appointing Commanders for the First, Fourth and Fifth Brigades. This I did on November 6th, appointing J. R. Langridge, of Camp Dreux, Gretna; Percy Sandel, of Camp Jno. McEnery, Monroe, and R. G. Pleasants, of Camp Kirby Smith, Shreveport, as Commanders of their respective brigades.

"Following that section of our Constitution in reference to appointment of a General Staff, I chose my coworkers from all the different Camps and Sections which had shown the most interest in our work, and feel that my choice in each case was a good one.

"On April 12, 1907, in General Orders No. 2, I appointed, as Sponsor for the Division, Miss Julia Elstner Rogers, of New Orleans; as Maid of Honor, Miss Belle Kahn, of Plaquemine; as Chaperon, Mrs. Geo. H. Tichenor, of New Orleans; and, judging from the good time they had at the Richmond Reunion, I know that you will all be more than satisfied.

“BRIGADES.

“The five brigades into which this Division is divided are so arranged that it should be a very easy matter for the different Commanders to hold an annual reunion of their own, which would stimulate the work of the organization wonderfully, and to this section or suggestion I earnestly call the attention of the incoming Brigade Commanders, as in this way only can they make their position one of importance, instead of a mere figure-head.

“CAMPS.

“To my utmost regret, I can say but little for the Camps in the State. Only two that I know of have kept their organization from the time of inception, and these two are the only ones that have accomplished anything. There are several others that have kept their taxes paid up, but the majority have done absolutely nothing. I cannot even guess the cause for this seeming negligence, on the part of Camp officials at any rate; but suffice it to say that, in spite of my having sent out two general orders and ten circulars to the Commander and Adjutant of each Camp in the State, I have only received about twelve replies to 864 letters of this character, which proves the futility of this work.

“I would suggest that in every town in the State where a Camp is to be formed, and for the benefit of every Camp now formed, in organizing and reorganizing you go in for quality, not quantity. It looks nice on paper to have a Camp with four hundred members, but better results would be accomplished without the deadwood.

“Make of your Camp the social organization of your town. Hold regular meetings, and fine each member who does not attend without a valid excuse; give entertainments, and keep yourselves always to the front. I call to mind one instance of a certain Camp in this State that will serve as a good example of what I mean. Congress appointed a certain committee to visit Louisiana. When this committee reached a certain town in this State they were greeted by a Camp of Sons of Confederate

Veterans. This Camp was prominent on all committees charged with the reception and entertainment of the visitors, who left that city in debt to a Camp of this Division for a good time.

"I call to mind another incident. A certain celebration was due. It was first suggested by a Camp of this Division to make a local, afterward a State, and finally a national, affair of this celebration. This was done. More money than was needed was raised, and the celebration goes down in history as one of the finest of its character ever held. This shows what can be accomplished, and there is no valid reason why every Camp in this State cannot do likewise. Try it; it's worth the trouble.

"RICHMOND REUNION.

"From all reports received, this was one of the grandest reunions ever held, and I only regret that more Louisiana boys were not there. At the last minute business affairs detained me, and I could not attend after making all necessary arrangements to do so. Comrade J. W. Apperson, of Memphis, Tenn., was elected to succeed Thos. M. Owen, who was made Historian-General. The new Commander accepted my invitation to attend our State Reunion, and I hope we will all have the pleasure of meeting him. Birmingham, Alabama, is the next place of meeting, and I hope Louisiana will be in line by that time and send a large delegation.

"CORRESPONDENCE.

"In addition to sending out over twelve hundred general orders and circulars to Camps and the press of the State, I have written and answered over seven hundred letters, not counting the five hundred circulars and five hundred postals sent out in reference to the breakfast held in New Orleans under our auspices at which were discussed the plans, etc., of the 'On to Richmond' movement.

"MONUMENTS.

"Below I hand you a list of monuments already built and being built in Louisiana in honor or memory of the Confederate dead. This list was compiled for me by Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, who has also assisted me materially in a great many

other things connected with the Confederate work; and I take this occasion to thank her heartily for all she has done, and will do, to help us.

“LIST OF MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS ERECTED IN LOUISIANA.

“BATON ROUGE—In public square, to the Confederate dead, by men and women of East and West Baton Rouge Parishes; unveiled in 1886; cost, \$5,000.

“In Statehouse grounds, to Gov. H. W. Allen (the War Governor).

“Public library, with list of Confederate books, by Joanna Waddel Chapter, U. D. C.

“MANSFIELD—Church erected to the memory of those who fell there April 8, 1864. Each year, at the hour of the heaviest part of the battle, the bell is tolled and the Veterans and U. D. C. decorate the graves.

“MONROE—To Confederate dead, built by U. C. V.; destroyed by lightning; rebuilt by U. D. C.

“DONALDSONVILLE—Confederate tomb monument, built by U. D. C., U. C. V. and U. S. C. V.

“WILLIAMSPORT—To Confederate dead, built by U. C. V. and U. D. C.

“SHREVEPORT—To Confederate dead, erected by citizens, U. C. V. and U. D. C.; cost, \$10,000.

“ST. FRANCISVILLE—To Confederate dead, monument and memorial hall, erected by U. D. C.

“THIBODAUX—Monument to Confederate soldiers killed at Lafourche Crossing, erected by U. D. C.

“NEW ORLEANS—In Greenwood Cemetery, to the Confederate soldiers (six hundred unknown there), with busts of Lee, Jackson, Johnston and Polk; built by Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana; cost, \$25,000.

“In Metairie Cemetery, to Army of Northern Virginia, tomb and monument of Stonewall Jackson; cost, \$25,000.

“In Metairie Cemetery, to Washington Artillery; cost, \$15,000.

“In Esplanade Cemetery, to Rev. Father Turgis.

“In Metairie Cemetery, to Rev. Mr. Markam.

“In Metairie Cemetery, to Rev. Mr. Palmer.

"In Metairie Cemetery, to Army of Tennessee, statue of Gen. A. S. Johnston; cost, \$30,000.

"In Lee Circle, to Robert E. Lee, monument (106 feet high), surmounted by bronze statue of General Lee, erected by R. E. Lee Memorial Association; cost, \$40,000.

"Near Lee Circle, Confederate Memorial Hall, for mementoes of war, etc.; erected by F. T. Howard for Louisiana Historical Association; cost, \$40,000.

"The Rayne Memorial Methodist Church, in memory of Wm. Rayne, fatally wounded at Chancellorsville.

"Public schools named for R. E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, P. G. T. Beauregard, H. W. Allen, W. O. Rogers, J. P. Benjamin and T. J. Semmes.

"Confederate seal window in Memorial Hall, in memory of unknown Confederate dead, placed by Junior Confederate Memorial Association.

"Two scholarships for lineal descendants of Confederate soldiers, Tulane and Newcomb Colleges, \$1,500 each, by Louisiana Battle Abbey Association.

"MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS PROJECTED AND FUNDS PARTLY
RAISED.

"TANGIPAHOA—To Confederate dead in Camp Moore Cemetery, nearly completed.

"MANSFIELD—To Confederate dead, in Battle Park.

"TALLULAH—Confederate monument.

"BENTON—Confederate monument.

"LAKE PROVIDENCE—Confederate monument.

"CLINTON—Confederate monument.

"PLAQUEMINE—Tomb for Confederate Veterans, monument to Iberville dead, in Courthouse Square.

"In addition to these, the State has a magnificent Soldiers' Home on Bayou St. John in New Orleans, and in Louisiana Room in the Confederate Museum, in Richmond, has a splendid collection of valuable relics and mementoes, among them being a large historical scroll like an open book, framed in carved Louisiana oak, with an oak easel, lettered, 'To the Glory of Louisiana and the Sacred Memory of the Confederacy,' prepared and sent in 1898 by the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, Jr., of which Mrs. Vaught was the founder and

President. The pages are each about three and one-half by two feet, containing water-color paintings in miniature of Confederate monuments in Louisiana, the Sumter sailing off from Louisiana, and, in fancy lettering, a history of date of secession, number of troops and detail of who went out, how many returned, and number existing in Louisiana in 1898; dates and cost of monuments; amount to date sent by Louisiana to Virginia for monuments, etc.; amount raised by General Hood's family, and other matters of a like character, all on parchment. Also, oil portraits of Generals Mouton and Gardner, donated by Mouton-Gardner Chapter, U. D. C.; portrait of Father Darius Herbert, donated by Ladies' Memorial Association; portraits of Rev. B. M. Palmer and the Rev. Mr. Markam. The Louisiana Division, U. D. C., also contributed splendidly to the Jefferson Davis monument recently unveiled at Richmond. Camp Beauregard, U. S. C. V., of New Orleans, was the first to suggest a monument to Gen. Jno. B. Gordon, and was the first to contribute to this monument, recently unveiled in Atlanta. In addition to these, Louisiana Sons have contributed over \$1,700 to the proposed monument to the women of the South, and will see that the State eventually places a monument to her dead at Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Appomattox and Shiloh.

"Now, bear in mind, my comrades, that this is only part of the work to be done in this State, and by the State, in order that a part of the debt we owe our fathers might be paid. If every town in the State had its monument, if every grave of a Confederate Veteran were marked, we would still have a monument to build—one we promised to build, one that we are going to build, thank God, lest we forget the mother who brought us into this world. I refer to the monument to the women of the South; and may it be the grandest of them all, for those whom it will be built to commemorate are, without exception, the grandest, noblest, bravest and truest women the world ever knew.

"POLITICS.

"While our Constitution forbids us, as an organization, entering into political discussions or indorsing candidates, I can not but feel that our duty compels us at times to not act up to the spirit of the law. Without prejudice to any candidate,

charge you, as true Sons of Louisiana Veterans, to elect men to our State offices whom you know will appropriate money to build monuments, increase the pensions of the living, and the funds of the Soldiers' Home, commensurate with the debt the State owes its Sons who left everything in '61 to fight for her rights.

"HISTORY.

"I urge on you the necessity of seeing that a true history of the war and its causes be written, published and taught in our Southern schools, that our children may not look on our fathers as traitors; and I feel that the best way to accomplish this would be to create a Department of Archives and History for the State along the lines now laid down by the States of Alabama and Mississippi for this purpose. Think this over; talk it over with your fathers; and, if it meets your approval, see that the Legislature is so instructed.

"TAXES.

"Our Constitution specifically states that the Division Commander cannot contract any debts in the name of this Division, and yet the Camps who wrote this section wait until the last minute to pay their taxes, thus placing your Commander in the embarrassing position of contracting these debts in his own name and charging the Division, thus breaking the spirit of the law, or else you force him to pay for the honor of being elected as your Commander. You cannot, therefore, fail to recognize the necessity of your meeting your obligations to the Division and Confederation promptly.

"SPONSOR'S EXPENSES.

"It has been the custom hitherto for this Division to pay the traveling expenses of the Sponsor, Maid of Honor and Chaperon while attending the reunions. I did not recognize the justice of spending the funds of this Division for this purpose, and on investigation found that we were one of the few States which did this. Not having sufficient funds to pay our representatives' expenses to the Richmond Reunion or to this State Reunion, I appointed young ladies who paid their own

expenses, so far as this Division was concerned, and thus established a precedent which I hope you will uphold.

"I attach hereto, and make a part hereof, a copy of my annual report to the General Confederation, a short sketch of each member of my staff, and a condensed history of this Division; also, copies of my general orders and circulars.

"All of which I respectfully submit to you for approval.

"RALSTON F. GREEN,

"*Commander La. Div., U. S. C. V.*"

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 30, 1907.

"MR. THOMAS M. OWEN,

"*Commander-in-Chief, U. S. C. V.:*

"I beg to submit herewith a report of the condition, etc., of the Louisiana Division, in accordance with Section 29 of our Constitution:

"I. GENERAL CONDITION.

"Only going back four years, I find that for two years—1903 and 1904—the Division was in splendid working shape—thirty-two Camps, all paid up and holding regular meetings. Unfortunately, in 1905 the Commander elected at the Baton Rouge Convention did absolutely nothing, and naturally the Camps all lost heart and interest, and gradually all but disbanded, save one, Camp Beauregard, which has never failed to hold a regular monthly meeting, and is now, and always has been, prominent in Confederate matters in the city.

The reunion scheduled for September, 1905, was not held, on account of quarantine, till February, 1906, thus causing the least aggressive of all our Commanders to hold office for eighteen months. The next Commander, in the six months of his term, did good work, and in a measure reawakened interest.

"At Baton Rouge last August, after being elected to the office, I promised the delegates there assembled that I would devote my time alone to reawakening the dormant interest. I have kept my promise, as far as it has been in my power, with but little success so far.

"II. CAMPS.

"(a) I have organized no new Camps owing to reasons given in the above.

"(b) With the able assistance of several members of my staff, we have awakened the dormant interest in four old Camps, but, owing to obvious reasons given in a later part of this report, none of these have as yet paid *per capita* tax to either Division or Confederation.

"(c) No special history work has been done, nor relief work, except in individual cases, which does not affect the Camps as a whole.

"Quite a deal of monument literature has been sent out in reference to the monument to the women of the South and the Beauregard monument. The last House of Representatives passed a bill for \$100,000 to erect a monument to the Louisiana dead on the battlefield of Vicksburg. The bill was introduced by a son of a veteran, and the House, largely made up of members of the organization, passed it by an overwhelming majority: but, unfortunately, the Governor (not a Son) vetoed it. This bill, however, will pass the next Legislature under such terms that no Governor will dare veto it.

"III.

"The Division is divided into five brigades, as follows:

"Extreme southeast section of State, First Brigade, J. R. Langridge, Commander, Gretna, appointed August 10, 1906; center-south, Second Brigade, Edmund Maurin, Commander, Donaldsonville, elected August 10, 1906; west-south, Third Brigade, F. E. Girard, Commander, Lafayette, elected August 10, 1906; east-north, Fourth Brigade, Percy Sandel, Commander, Monroe, appointed August 10, 1906; west-north, Fifth Brigade, R. G. Pleasant, Commander, Shreveport, appointed August 10, 1906, divided by parish lines, the names of parishes and Camps being given in the printed minutes of the 1906 reunion. None of the Brigades have ever held a reunion, but I expect to carry out this plan this summer if practicable.

“IV.

“The Division has held regularly each year an annual reunion at the same time and place as the Louisiana Division, U. C. V., in accordance with its Constitution, and, although lightly attended, has been successful. The minutes have been printed for the last five only. The last reunion was held in Baton Rouge, August 9 and 10, 1906.

“V.

“Throughout the whole State, the U. D. C. and U. C. V. have shown an active interest in the U. S. C. V., considerably more than (with the exception of two Camps, New Orleans and Donaldsonville) the Sons take in their own organization. Joint work and meetings are carried out in these two places, and with a great deal of interest shown on all sides.

“VI.

“TITLES OF GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, ETC.

“General Orders No. 1 were issued November 6, 1906, appointing staff and committees, and promulgating minutes of August Reunion, showing all officers elected.

“General Orders No. 2 were issued April 12, 1907, appointing sponsor, maid of honor and chaperon, and notifying Camps of Richmond Reunion, dates, etc.

“Circular No. 1, of date December 2, 1906, was in reference to the R. E. Lee Centennial. This culminated in one of the most splendid celebrations ever given in the city, and, for that matter, in the South, since the war. Due credit should be given Camp Beauregard for this movement, which originated with it, and was taken up in turn by nearly every State in the Union, and by nearly every Confederate organization.

“Circular No. 2, December 9, 1906—History Louisiana Division, U. S. C. V.

“Circular No. 3, December 26, 1906—State Reunion minutes.

“Circular No. 4, January 5, 1907—Richmond Reunion.

“Circular No. 5, January 25, 1907—Richmond Reunion.

“Circular No. 6, March 12, 1907—Richmond Reunion.

"Circulars Nos. 7, 8 and 9 are still unmailed, due to the non-printing of the General Confederation minutes of the Reunion held in New Orleans in May, 1906, as they all appertain to that subject and the payment of *per capita* taxes. It will be readily recognized from this that the delay in clinching the work done by urging the payment of taxes has utterly set at naught what little had been accomplished.

"This delay has also caused a great deal of unfavorable comment, it being discussed by prominent members of the largest Camp in the State to the extent that there was considerable talk of refusing to pay the Confederation *per capita* tax and withdrawal ultimately from the Confederation.

"VII.

"FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST THE SUCCESS OF THE U. S. C. V.

"These are too numerous for me to attempt to put them in here, for nearly every Son you meet has a different reason to advance. I know of two, however, that bear food for thought, and are the ones of which there should really be no thought:

"FIRST. Every Son wants to be an officer.

"SECOND. Having gotten it, he serves his term with more or less faithfulness, and then promptly forgets that there ever was such an organization as the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"There are exceptions, of course, to all rules.

"The organization in the State has given such poor support to the officers it elected to serve them, and has so utterly failed to meet its obligation to those officers by giving not only moral, but financial assistance, that, in my report to the next State Convention, I will propose the abolishment of Division *per capita* tax, and the advisability of making Department, Division and Brigade Commander purely an honorary title in name as well as fact.

"Respectfully,

"RALSTON F. GREEN,

"Commander Louisiana Division, U. S. C. V."

The reports of the Adjutant and Quartermaster were read, received and ordered spread on the minutes.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 10, 1906.

Supplemental Report of Adjutant Louisiana Division U. S. C. V.

Balance on hand, as per report August 7, 1906, page 3, minutes eighth annual reunion.....	\$57.69
Cash received	10.35
	<hr/>
	\$68.04
Cash disbursed	7.85
	<hr/>
Balance turned over.....	\$60.19

Submitted,

RALSTON F. GREEN,
Adjutant.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 30, 1907.

Louisiana Division U. S. C. V.:

COMRADES—I beg to hand you herewith report for year ending September 30, 1907:

RECEIPTS.

Cash received previous administration.....	\$60.19
Cash received per capita taxes.....	63.30
Cash received, account Bohemian Breakfast.....	68.00
Donated by J. P. Simmons, account Bohemian Breakfast, Piano....	5.00
Donated by W. O. Hart, account Bohemian Breakfast, Menu Cards..	3.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$199.49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage account, page 84.....	\$53.68
Stationery and printing account, page 85.....	32.50
Entertainment account, page 85.....	117.10
Miscellaneous account, page 85.....	9.55
	<hr/>
	212.83
	<hr/>
Balance due your quartermaster.....	\$13.34

Respectfully submitted,

O. K.

RALSTON F. GREEN,
Commander.

C. J. ESTOPINAL,
Acting Quartermaster.

Approved:

ALLEN A. BURSLEY,
Chairman Finance Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 11, 1907.

Supplemental Report of Adjutant.*Louisiana Division, U. S. C. V.:*

Balance on hand as shown by report of September 30, 1907, due me.	\$13.34
Receipts per capita tax.....	\$35.40
Camp Jno. McHenry to Women's Monument Fund.....	50.00
Donated by Jno. D. Nix.....	10.00
Donated by Ralston F. Green.....	12.09
Total receipts	\$107.49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Entertainments	13.70
Miscellaneous	30.45
Check to J. W. Apperson for Women's Monument Fund.....	50.00
Total disbursements	\$107.49

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. RABENHORST,
Adjutant.

The report of the chairman of the Historical Committee was read, received and ordered spread on the minutes:

“NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 8, 1907.

“*To Comrade Ralston F. Green, Commander Louisiana Division, U. S. C. V.:*

“Your Historical Committee beg to present its annual report as follows:

“Since the last Reunion considerable has been done, though much more should have been done in a historical way in this State. The most important event which has occurred was the celebration on January 19, 1907, of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee. Camp Beauregard No. 130, U. S. C. V., was the first Confederate organization in the United States to suggest a general observance of that day. It had adopted a resolution to that effect on October 10, 1906, under which a committee was appointed, which at once went to work. This committee of the Camp called to its aid committees from all the other Confederate organizations of the City of New

Orleans, and there was formed what was called the "Robert E. Lee Centennial Committee," composed of one hundred and six members. From the date of its appointment until the 19th of January the committee worked assiduously, the result of which was that the celebration in the City of New Orleans was the most extensive of any held in the country. Through the efforts of this committee, a celebration took place in every parish in the State, and in all of the schools, public and private, in the City of New Orleans. It was a source of great gratification to the people of New Orleans that General Stephen D. Lee attended the celebration there and presided over all the exercises.

"It is greatly to be regretted that no proper history of this event has been published. At the second meeting of the committee a special Historical Committee was appointed to prepare such a history, and, though the committee frequently met and the general committee had ample funds to prepare, publish and distribute such a history, strange to say, the Historical Committee, by a vote of nine to seven, voted not to publish a report.

"The New Orleans papers, particularly *The Picayune* and *Times-Democrat*, of January 20, 1907, gave very full accounts of the ceremonies, and a history of Camp Beauregard, which is made part of this report, gives some further details, as does a copy of the programme of the celebration, also annexed.

"A very impressive memorial service was held at Trinity Church, New Orleans, out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and in this service all of the Confederate organizations participated. The service was on October 28, 1906, and a full account thereof will be found in the New Orleans papers of October 29th.

"During the year the Junior Confederate Memorial Association presented to Memorial Hall, New Orleans, a magnificent memorial window in honor of the unknown Confederate dead. The window is an exact reproduction of the Confederate States seal. Camp Beauregard has arranged for the proper lighting of this window whenever meetings or gatherings are held in the hall.

"The completion of the John B. Gordon Monument at Atlanta, Ga., serves to bring out the fact that it was Camp Beaure-

gard which made the first contribution to that monument, the amount thereof being one hundred dollars.

“At the State Convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy, held at Baton Rouge in May, 1907, the charter of the organization was amended so as to include the Sons of Veterans, with the Veterans, as those with whom the Daughters propose to work for the preservation of Confederate and Southern history.

“The funds for the building of the Beauregard Monument in New Orleans are being rapidly raised, and the Mansfield Battle Park Association, which hopes to acquire and preserve that piece of ground, has received some contributions during the year. To each of these objects a contribution of fifty dollars was made by the Louisiana Historical Society through the efforts of a member of Camp Beauregard.

“Camp Beauregard also held during the year a special service in honor of General Leonidas Polk on the anniversary of his birth, April 10, 1907.

“It is to be hoped that our next Legislature will create a Department of Archives and History, as exists in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and, perhaps, other States, either by a special officer or through the Board of Curators of the State Museum.

“It is also to be hoped that the next Legislature will make appropriations for proper Louisiana monuments on the battlefields of Vicksburg and Chickamauga and elsewhere.

“Respectfully submitted,

“W. O. HART,
“Chairman.”

Comrade Fowler proposed an amendment to the General Confederation Constitution, as follows:

“RESOLVED, That this Division propose the following amendment to the General Confederation Constitution:

“Strike out Section 105 as it now exists, and substitute therefor the following:

“The *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents shall be apportioned out as follows: Fifteen cents to General Headquarters,

nine cents to Division Headquarters, and one cent to Department Headquarters; it being expressly stipulated that the amount due the different Divisions shall not be paid unless they hold an annual reunion. In case they do not, the amount due them shall be turned over to the chairman of the Women's Monument Committee as a donation.'

"Strike out Section 106 as it now exists, and substitute the following:

" 'Departments or Divisions must not levy additional fees or taxes on their Camps for any purpose, but must meet their internal expenses from the funds as provided for in Section 105.' "

Amended by Comrade Hart:

"RESOLVED, That this Division recommend the above amendment to the various Camps of the Confederation, and that the incoming Commander and Adjutant do transmit same to the Commander-in-Chief at once, so that same may be notified to the various Camps, as required by Section 108 of the Constitution."

The amendment being passed unanimously, the original resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Comrade Fowler offered the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That this Division create the office of Historian-General, who shall have full charge of all matters pertaining to the gathering of all data, statistics, etc., in accordance with our Constitution, in order that a correct history of the war between the States may be written."

Which was duly seconded and carried.

The Commander here asked Fifth Brigade Commander R. G. Pleasants to assume the chair, and from the floor Commander R. F. Green offered the following resolutions, and asked their adoption:

"Whereas, we, the Louisiana Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, recognize that, under present existing conditions, the general history of our State is not being written, compiled or published in the thorough, complete manner that

the glorious history of this State, from its inception as a State or from its earliest days, deserves; and,

“*Whereas*, the histories now being taught us and our children in the schools of this State do not contain a truthful account of the war between the Confederate States and the United States, nor set forth the true causes and conditions which existed in 1861 and prior thereto, which conditions culminated in the secession of the State from the Union; therefore, be it

“RESOLVED, That the Commander of this Louisiana Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, be authorized to appoint a committee of ten for the purpose of drafting an act, similar to the copy of an act attached herewith and made a part of these resolutions, creating a Department of Archives and History for the State of Louisiana; and be it further

“RESOLVED, That, having drafted this act, the committee be further authorized to present a copy of this act, attached to a copy of these resolutions, to the General Assembly for the State of Louisiana, and endeavor to the best of their ability to have the said General Assembly enact this act into law. Be it further

“RESOLVED, That we make the attached letter, dated September 25, 1907, from Thomas M. Owen, Historian-General, U. S. C. V., and Director of the Department of Archives and History for the State of Alabama; Circulars Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11, and pamphlet, describing what is being done, what has been done, and what can be done, issued by the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama, a part of these resolutions for the guidance and information of the committee in their efforts.”

“AN ACT

To establish a Department of Archives and History for the State of Louisiana; to prescribe its functions and duties; and to provide an appropriation for its maintenance.

“DEPARTMENT CREATED; OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.

“SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana*, That there be established for the State of Louisiana a ‘Department of Archives and History,’ to be located in the State capitol in apartments to be set aside for its use by

the Governor; and the objects and purposes of said department are the care and custody of official archives; the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times; the completion and publication of the State's official records and other historical materials; the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State; the encouragement of historical work and research, and the performance of such other acts and requirements as may be enjoined by law.

“BOARD OF TRUSTEES; POWERS, AUTHORITY AND DUTIES.

“SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* (1) That said department shall be under the control of a board of seven trustees, one from each congressional district, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, for the following terms—viz., one for the First Congressional District, to serve two years; one for the Second District, to serve two years; one for the Third District, to serve four years; one for the Fourth District, to serve four years; one for the Fifth District, to serve six years; one for the Sixth District, to serve six years; one for the Seventh District, to serve six years; the beginning of the several terms of service for the purpose of this act to be July 15, 1908. (2) The said board shall have the power and authority to fill all vacancies occurring therein, whether by expiration of term of service or by death or resignation. (3) All trustees appointed to succeed the present members or their successors whose respective terms shall have expired shall serve for a term of six years, and appointees to fill vacancies by death or resignation shall only serve out the unexpired terms of their predecessors. (4) The said board shall, within ten days after the approval of this act, proceed to organize said department. It shall hold at the State capitol at least one regular meeting during the year, and as many special meetings as may be necessary, and at said meetings four members shall constitute a quorum. (5) The Governor of the State shall be *ex officio* a member of the said board, and he shall, as far as possible, lend every encouragement to the success and up-building thereof. (6) The Director hereinafter provided shall be the secretary of the board. (7) The trustees shall receive no compensation for their services other than the amounts of their traveling expenses actually paid out while in attendance

on the meetings of the board or on the business of the department. (8) The said board is empowered to adopt rules for its own government, and also for the government of the department; to elect a director, and to provide for the selection or appointment of other officials or employees as may be authorized; to provide for the publication of historical material pertaining to the State under the supervision of the Director; to have the direction and control of the marking of historic sites or houses, and the exploration of prehistoric and Indian mounds and other remains existing in the State; to control and expend such appropriations as may be made for the maintenance of the department; and to do and perform such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the true intent and purpose of this act.

“THE DIRECTOR; POWERS AND DUTIES; SALARY; OFFICIAL
RECORDS.

“SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* (1) That the department shall be under the immediate management and control of a director, to be elected by the board of trustees, whose term of service shall be six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. (2) He shall take an oath of office as other public officials, and shall be commissioned in like manner. (3) He shall devote his time to the work of the department, using his best endeavor to develop and build it up, so as to carry out the design of its creation, and shall receive for his services the sum of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) per annum, payable monthly, as other State officials. (4) He shall have the control and direction of the work and operations of the department; he shall preserve its collections; care for the official archives that may come into its custody; collect, as far as possible, all materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times; prepare the biennial register hereinafter provided; diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State; and he is charged with the particular duty of gathering data concerning Louisiana soldiers in the war between the States. (5) He shall make an annual report to the board of trustees, to be by them transmitted to the Governor, to be accompanied by such historical papers and documents as may be deemed of

importance by him; and the Director shall contract for the printing and binding of the said report, which shall be paid for as other public printing and binding.

“DEPOSITORY FOR OFFICIAL RECORDS.

“SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any State, parish or other official is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to turn over to the department, for permanent preservation therein, any official books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files and printed books not in current use in their offices. When so surrendered, copies therefrom shall be made and certified to by the Director upon the application of any person interested, which certification shall have all the force and effect as if made by the officer originally in the custody of them, and for which the same fees shall be charged, to be collected in advance.

“OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER.

“SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That an official and statistical register of the State of Louisiana shall be compiled every two years by the Director, to contain (1) brief sketches of the several State officials, the members of Congress from Louisiana, the Supreme Court Judges, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana; (2) rosters of all State and parish officials; (3) lists of all State institutions, with officials; (4) State and parish population and election statistics; and (5) miscellaneous statistics; and said register shall be published in an edition of one thousand copies for free distribution, the printing and binding to be paid for as other printing and binding hereinbefore provided.

“LOUISIANA WAR RECORDS.

“SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Department is charged with the duty of making special effort to collect data in reference to soldiers from Louisiana in the war between the States, both from the War Department at Washington and also from private individuals, and to cause the same to be prepared for publication as speedily as possible.

“MAINTENANCE FUND.

“SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That, in addition to the salary of the Director, the sum of seven hundred dollars (\$700) annually shall be provided for the maintenance of the said department, and the Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the whole or any part of the said amount, in such sums and in such manner as may be authorized by the board of trustees. All printing, blanks, circulars, notices or forms which may be needed for the use of the said department that may be embraced in Class 4 of the public printing act shall be executed by the public printer, and shall be paid for as other official work done by him.

“SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the general fund for the year 1908; that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the general fund for the year 1909; said sums so appropriated being for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

“SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That this act shall take effect from and after its promulgation.

“SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.”

The resolutions were seconded by Comrade Fowler and unanimously adopted.

Comrade Hart moved that Commander Green appoint the committee.

Duly seconded and carried, but, at the request of Comrade Green, this vote was reconsidered.

Comrade Green then offered the following resolutions, and asked their adoption:

“*Whereas*, recognizing the fact that the State of Louisiana has so far failed to do its full duty to the men who left her soil and fought for her rights and those who fought on her soil for her rights in the war of 1861-65; be it, therefore,

“RESOLVED, That we, the Louisiana Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, do hereby authorize the Commander of this Division to appoint a committee of ten to carry out the provisions of these resolutions; wherefore, be it further

“RESOLVED, That this committee present to the next General Assembly for the State of Louisiana a copy of these resolutions attached to the copy of the proposed act attached herewith, which act is made herewith a part of these resolutions, and endeavor, to the best of their ability, to have the said General Assembly for the State of Louisiana enact this law:

“AN ACT

To create the Louisiana Monument Commission; to prescribe its duties and functions; and to provide an appropriation for its maintenance.

“SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana,* (1) That there is hereby created a commission, to be known as the ‘Louisiana Monument Commission,’ to consist of eight Confederate Veterans, representing as nearly as possible the several branches of the service, and also of eight Sons of Confederate Veterans, representing as nearly as possible the different congressional districts of the State, to be appointed by the Governor as follows: Four for a period of two years, four for a period of four years, four for a period of six years, and four for a period of eight years; and all appointments thereafter shall be for a term of eight years, who shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified. (2) The Commission above named shall elect one of their members to be president, and one to be secretary and historian of the Commission, annually. (3) The Commission is empowered to adopt rules for its guidance, and for the execution of the powers and duties herein imposed, and five members shall constitute a quorum. (4) It shall keep a careful record of its proceedings, and shall make an annual report to the Governor, to be printed as other official reports. (5) In the ordinary conduct of its business, and in attendance upon meetings, the members shall serve without charge or compensation; but, if it is found necessary by the Commission for a member or members to personally inspect or visit a military park or other point in connection with the marking, monumenting, locating or identifying the same, or any point or place therein, then, and in such event, the actual expenses of such member or members may be paid while so engaged.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Commission shall have the authority, and it shall be its duty, to act for, and to officially represent, Louisiana on all subjects, inquiries and matters connected with, or growing out of, the part performed by troops from this State in the war between the Confederate States and the United States which may arise in connection with the location and identification of their position or part in any battle or engagement, or upon any battlefield, or in connection with the appropriate determination, location, identification or marking of such part or position, or in connection with the appropriate marking or monumenting of spots or occurrences made historic by their services or sacrifices, whether in the several military parks or on some other battlefield, or in prison, or in cemeteries, or other historic spots or places.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the Commission, unless otherwise provided, shall have charge of the erection, and shall direct the expenditure of all appropriations for the placing of monuments, memorials or markers to Louisiana troops in the war, as above set forth.

"SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated from the general fund for the year 1908 for the expense of the Commission in the execution of its duties, the said sum to be drawn only on the approval of the Governor.

"SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That this act shall take effect from and after its promulgation.

"SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

Duly seconded by Comrade Hart and carried unanimously.

Comrade Green then offered the following resolutions, and asked their adoption:

"Whereas, to enable the State to properly commemorate the deeds of the Confederate soldiers of Louisiana, it is necessary for the State of Louisiana to appropriate certain sums annually for the purpose of building monuments, marking historic spots and graves, etc.; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Commander of this, the Louisiana Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, be authorized to appoint a committee of ten to lay before the next General Assembly of this State the attached copy of a proposed act, which

is hereby made a part of this resolution, and endeavor, to the best of their ability, to have the said General Assembly enact this law :

“AN ACT

To make an appropriation for the erection of monuments commemorating the heroic deeds of Louisiana's sons, to be expended by the Louisiana Monument Commission with the approval of the Governor.

“SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana*, That, to enable the Louisiana Monument Commission to erect suitable and dignified monuments in the National Military Parks at Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Chickamauga, and at such other places as the Monument Commission may in its judgment see fit to erect monuments to commemorate the heroic deeds of Louisianians, and suitable monuments and headstones over the graves of Louisianians who died in rison, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$100,000; provided that not more than \$25,000 is used for each one of the monuments to be erected in the national military parks, and a sum not exceeding \$10,000 for any other monument erected by the Monument Commission.

“SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it is the intent of this act to make the appropriation available till all monuments have been erected which the Monument Commission determine should be erected; and no part of it shall be drawn till actually needed, and with the approval of the Governor, who may direct the expenditure for monuments so as not to embarrass the financial condition of the treasury.

“SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That, with the approval of the Governor, the Monument Commission may join with any committee of citizens in erecting any monument, or may supplement the amount raised by any Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, or Camp of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, or Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, or any Ladies' Memorial Association, to erect a monument; *provided*, that not more than \$50,000 shall be expended in any one fiscal year.

“SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its promulgation.

"SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

Duly seconded by Comrade Sanders and carried unanimously.

Comrade Green then offered the following resolutions and asked their adoption:

"*Whereas*, we, the Louisiana Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, recognize the fact that, without the full and cordial support of the Louisiana Division, U. C. V., and Louisiana Division, U. D. C., we would have very little hopes of succeeding in having the General Assembly for the State of Louisiana enact into law the resolutions just passed creating a Department of Archives and History, creating a Monument Commission, and to make appropriations for the erection of monuments; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Commander of this, the Louisiana Division, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, appoint a committee of three to present a copy of these resolutions attached to a copy of the resolutions just passed to the Louisiana Division, U. C. V., and Louisiana Division, U. D. C., when in convention assembled, for the purpose of asking them to pass the resolutions already passed by us, and appoint a like committee to act with our committee in its endeavors to have the General Assembly for the State of Louisiana enact the proposed acts attached herewith and made a part of these resolutions."

Seconded by Comrade Hirsch and carried unanimously.

Commander Green then reassumed the chair, and requested that he be allowed the privilege of appointing the committees in the above four sets of resolutions at his pleasure, and a motion to that effect was made by Comrade Maurin, seconded by Comrade Hart, and was carried.

The following resolutions in memoriam were then offered and adopted and ordered spread on the minutes:

"*Whereas*, it has pleased the Mighty Commander to call from this earthly camp the soul of our lamented and regretted brother, Mr. Alexander R. Stirling, who has gone to join the mighty host where all shall meet upon the level of the heavenly plane to part upon the square of the final judgment; therefore, be it

“RESOLVED, by us, his comrades of C. M. Smith Camp No. 444, U. S. C. V., That, in the death of Mr. Stirling, this Camp loses one of its most valued and esteemed members. Be it further

“RESOLVED, That, as a citizen, our deceased brother was always found attentive to all duties as a private citizen, and as a man ever ready in emergency to serve his State. Though not old enough to join the army wherein his lamented father served with distinction and ability, yet, when the clouds of reconstruction overshadowed our land, and our people were in a state of political humiliation, no man did his duty more thoroughly and more excellently than our late comrade. Be it further

“RESOLVED, That in the death of Alexander R. Stirling the Parish of St. Mary has lost a valued servant, both as a public officer and a quiet, unobtrusive citizen. Be it further

“RESOLVED, That we especially tender through these resolutions our profound and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and children, and pledge ourselves to extend to them every attention that in our power lies. Be it further

“RESOLVED, That all military honors which this Camp under its organization is permitted to bestow be given to our late brother. Be it further

“RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this organization; that copies be furnished to the press, and that a printed copy be transmitted to his family.

“C. N. FROST,

“L. B. TARLTON,

“W. RICHARDS GATES,

“D. CAFFERY,

“W. T. JONES,

“H. J. DELAHOUSSEY,

“ROBERT ALLEN, JR.,

“H. GLADSTONE ALLEN,

“R. HERBERT SMITH,

“W. S. BERWICK,

“W. A. O'NIELL,

“CHAS. LAUVE,

“T. F. FRERE,

“B. W. SMITH,

“Committee.”

“Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call from this earth the soul of our comrade, William Ernest Blanchard; be it

“RESOLVED, by us, his comrades of Camp Beauregard No. 130, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, That in the death of William Ernest Blanchard this Camp loses one of its best and most esteemed members.

“BE IT RESOLVED, That, as a citizen, son and brother, our deceased comrade was always found attentive to his duties, and that it was in the fulfillment of his duty that he sacrificed his life.

“BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we especially tender, through these resolutions, our profound and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

“BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this organization; that a copy be sent his family and furnished the press of this city.

“RALSTON F. GREEN,

“E. A. CHRISTY,

“R. T. BEAUREGARD,

“Committee.”

“Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call from this earth the soul of our comrade, Eli Wise:

“BE IT RESOLVED, That Camp Vermilion, U. S. C. V., of Abbeville, loses one of its most valuable comrades.

“BE IT RESOLVED, That, as a citizen, son and father, our deceased comrade was always found attentive to his duties; that his sterling honesty, his integrity and his general affability and good-heartedness endeared him to all whom were thrown in contact with him.

“BE IT RESOLVED, That we extend to his family, through these resolutions, our profound sympathy.

“BE IT RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent his bereaved family.

“F. E. GIRARD,

“T. S. MCCHESENEY,

“E. M. STEBBINS,

“Committee.”

There being no further new business, nominations for the office of Commander for the coming year were declared in order.

Comrade Hart, in a neat speech, nominated Comrade E. Maurin for the position, second by Comrade Hirsch.

On motion to that effect, the nominations were closed, and Comrade Maurin was declared elected by acclamation.

Nominations for Commander of the First Brigade were next in order.

Comrade Fowler nominated C. J. Estopinal, which was duly seconded and the nominations were closed, and Comrade Estopinal was about to be elected by acclamation, when, claiming the floor on a question of personal privilege, he stated that he had just been offered the position of Division Adjutant, and requested that he be allowed to withdraw his name as First Brigade Commander nominee. This was granted, and Commander Maurin was instructed to appoint a Commander for the First Brigade.

David Israel, Jr., of Donaldsonville, was nominated by Comrade Maurin for Commander of the Second Brigade, which nomination was duly seconded, the nominations were closed, and Comrade Israel was declared elected by acclamation.

There being no representation from the Third Brigade, nominations were passed, and Comrade Maurin was given the power to appoint the Commander of the Third Brigade.

For Commander of the Fourth Brigade, Comrade Fowler nominated Comrade Jos. Renwick, of Monroe, which was duly seconded, the nominations were closed, and Comrade Renwick was elected by acclamation.

Comrade Pleasants nominated Comrade Henry Hunsicker, of Shreveport, for Commander of the Fifth Brigade. This nomination was duly seconded, the nominations were closed, and Comrade Hunsicker was declared elected by acclamation.

Comrade Fowler nominated Comrade Ralston F. Green for Historian-General, which was seconded by Comrade Sanders. The nominations were closed, and Comrade Green was declared elected by acclamation.

The Commander then invited those present, in the names of Caddo Club and the citizens of Shreveport, to attend the

balls and receptions given that night at the Caddo Club and the Armory.

Comrade Sanders then offered the following resolution and asked its adoption:

“RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Convention be extended to the citizens of Shreveport, the local U. C. V., U. D. C. and S. C. V. for the open-handed hospitality shown us during our stay in their fair city.”

Unanimously carried.

There being no further business, the Convention was declared adjourned.

CLEM J. ESTOPINAL,
Acting Adjutant.

RALSTON F. GREEN,
Commander.

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